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*The Will Power; its Range in Action.* J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M. D.  
James Pott & Co., New York. 184 pp.

"This is not a metaphysical inquiry," says the author, "but a practical book, which it is hoped will be found useful by many, especially those entering the battle of life." The will is treated in relation to inherited character, to self-culture, to the mastery of men, and to disease. Illustrations are largely drawn from English history and literature, frequently from George Eliot. The book ought not to be without interest to those for whom it was written, and perhaps not without effect in encouraging determination; but it has about as little to recommend it to the psychologist (for whom indeed it was not intended) as for the metaphysician. A book might be written on nearly the same lines, equally neglectful of speculation and even more practical, bringing in the contributions of physiology and more accurate analysis, which would pass muster psychologically, and, at the same time, be far more impressive by reason of the freshness and directness of its suggestions.

*Cerebriology and the possible something in Phrenology.* S. V. CLEVINGER,  
M. D. Am. Naturalist, July, 1888.

Of all the bastard sciences, there is none that finds more ready scorn and that it takes so much courage to look at seriously as phrenology. Dr. Clevenger has, somewhat against his inclinations, taken such a look, and sees some points of coincidence between modern cerebral localization and the skull localization of the phrenologists. On the basis of the generally conceded motor and sensory areas, and a speculative location of the regulative and associative functions in the remaining "blank-spaces," he finds some plausibility in locating firmness, self-esteem, and continuity (cerebral control of the body) over the motor centres for the arms and legs; cautiousness, conscientiousness, approbateness (of an inhibitory nature), over the rearward blank-spaces; benevolence, hope, ideality, constructiveness (inhibitory-coordinating), forward of the motor and rearward of the intellectual area; amativeness (animal trait), over the occipital ridge and mastoid process, depending on the development of the neck muscles; and so on with three or four other groups of faculties. Whatever fails of justification in some such manner is returned again to limbo.

*Comparative Physiology and Psychology.* S. V. CLEVINGER, M. D.  
pp. 247. Chicago, 1885; A. C. McClurg & Co.

This moderate-sized volume attempts to embody with some system, as introductory to a larger work contemplated, the various ideas advanced by the author in papers published in different periodicals. The scope is broad; such questions are discussed as the primitive evolution of life and mind, the physiology of protoplasm, the evolution of organs, the significance of embryonic development, alternation of generations, heredity, adaptation, and allied subjects. Many facts are massed together without further attempt to show their bearings. There is a lack of classification of the ideas that leads to confusion, and many of the sentences are so loaded with abstruse terms (increasing the obscurity due in part to the condensed form of presentation) that a satisfactory synopsis for a brief review is impossible. Two or three chapters, however, like that on the morphology